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MUNICEN NOTICES.

Communications rolating to the business
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cours, which can now be obtained at one or others having funds to forward if the amount be considerable, to pure banks draft on New York, Phila-Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be pmail, observing, when convenient, bille on New England, New York, or Baltimore banks. Do not send of deposits, or Baltimore banks. Do not send of deposits, at his newspaper agency, Philadalphia, Boston, and Baltimore, ortized to procure advertisements for

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY S, 1848.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHARLES MANLEY AND HIS SLAVE PRIMUS.

For the National Era. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

TO AN INFANT.

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS,

Pitt's Foreign Policy—Mr. Tierney— east—Lord Castlereagh—Lord Liverpo

same ribton, seemed to take as vulgar a satisfaction in being permitted to sit at the council-beard
of these monarche, and Mr. Trittlebat Timonse,
when shintted to sit at Mr. Trittlebat Timonse,
when shintted to see the control order in ordering the
substitution of the control order in ordering the
unitary accellines which this Holy Inquisition
exceeds over the people of Europe, encountered
the tircless hostility of the liberal party of Engtheir protests. At length, this body, bad man,
this "se-houred dog," as Ebuncars Eilliet called
him, having opposed the abolition of the slave
tradi, the aucliention of the orderinal code, the
tradi, the aucliention of the orderinal code, the
tradi, the saminary reform, and very other social
and political improvement, during treaty-drey
years, anddonly inhabed a corror which had been
distally overspen, Mr. Canning, who succonded
to his place as Foreign Secretary, field his protest
against certain proceedings of the Holy Alliance,
and England whiters from that comparing or

coval regues. the period just mentioned, LoroLargement we the neutral head of the MinistryHe was a very respectable nehleman, with a largepurce and few intention; an easy good-for-nearbing,
James Mionree sort of a both, when every Whigh
Goned or caref for; a pilot that could store the
ship of state indership well in quiet waters, but
who quit the hain for the eabit the instant the
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As has been remarked, Ms. Casanso succeeded. Local Cantionagas as Vorsign Secretary, in 18.23, Local Cantionagas as Vorsign Secretary, in 18.23, Cantilersesh, Canuning was of Irish descent; but, unlike him, he das some Irish blood in his veina. Like him, he sustained the continental policy of England, iffer she hald destreyed Napoleon. Like him, he exercised great every in the councils of the country; but, unlike him, it was not so made the instance of mere official state of the country is the genine. For thirty-five years, this remarkable man participated in public affairs; and whatever opinion may be formed of his instansanable, how the term in the best and in its restricted sense, which has appeared in the Houses of Commons

Canning's father was a broken down Irish barrister, who, having filtel knowledge of law, and
less practice, quit I related for London, where he
for the magazine, and tolerable pumplies for the
politicism. He died the day George was a year
doll—April II, 1713. The mother, foft pennice,
listened on the died the day George was a year
doll—April II, 1713. The mother, foft pennice,
listened on the died the day George was a year
doll—April II, 1713. The mother, foft pennice,
find the state of the day of the state of the day
listened of the died the day George was a year
doll—April II, 1713. The mother, foft pennice,
falled, cunk eilently into a cooondary position,
married a drunken actor, who then had two or
threre wives, and who, after a drunking and
a little more money than her late hueband, and a
rather better character. Pulling in business soon
arch, no trold the eage in company with his wife,
for gome years to figure in third-rate characters at the minure theatree. In such company as would
asturally curround stoch guardians, the future
Frame observe of the little. He had a respectable
paternal undo in London—a marchant of some
wealth. And dator, by the mane of Moody, deteated the gilttering gean of genius in the unto take his nephrow (whom he had uvery secon)
under his eare. He complied, sent him to a grammar schood, thou to Eston, sand, dying, let the
means of educating his ward at Oxforx. Young
as a wit, an cloudroinel, and a post, and controled some arietocratic friendships which served his
turn in subsequent life, epocality that with Mr.

ands with Scheroise, who lower conclusing of an introduced to Fox and other leading. Whige arms of the reading which was a substantial and the reading which are the reading with the reading which are the reading which was a substantial was a substantial which are the reading which are the reading with the substantial was a substantial which are substantial was a substantial which are the reading which was a substantial which are the reading which was a substantial which are the reading with the reading which was a substantial which are the reading which was a substantial was a substantial which are the reading which was a substantial which was a substantial which was substantial was a substantial which was a

an evil hour, became the leaders of that party. With the exception of giving a hearty apport to the abolition of the shave tracte, and alvocating sustained the worst Tory measures from his entrance into Parliament to the death of Casilor-reagh—a period of thirty year—bringing to base tractions of the shave tracted to the contract of the state of the stat

reform, but, in another supert, it may be deather whether his half-way measures were not, in the long run, detrimental to that cause. He was rais exceeded to the control of the world have considered to the control of the control of

ton—men who, down to 1925, had been among the most attenuous opponents of reform—men who may be the property of the property o

Mr. Canning was like Mr. Fox in our espeet. Each interolocal a new era in his party. The aristocratic Whigium of the last century; to which I have suited the last century; to which I have suited to the last century; to which I have suited to the last century; to which I have suited to the last century; to which I have suited to the last century; to the last century of the last centur

of past times.

To return to Mr. Canning. During the lass five years of his life, he occupied a servi of middle free years of his life, he occupied a servi of middle regime; or, rather, was the connecting-link be tween the old and the new order of things. Has lang served under Pitt in his youth, he formed a large served under Pitt in his youth, he formed a Having advocated the complete destruction of the Having advocated the complete destruction of the Having advocated the complete destruction of the Having drained in 1/709 and 1500, he proposed qualified omancipation of the Catholice in 182 and 182 and 183 and 183

Turning from the stateman to the orator, we find him oscapying a place qualled by few of his contemporaries; surpsessed by nose. He was the Cotero of the British Senate; and, using the term oratory in the precise sense, he shines turn which are the statement of the statement of

nothing have."

Though few public speakers of his time dealt more with the lighter speace of oratory—with, familiar than the speakers of the speakers of the classical silusion—so, few excelled him in the clearness of his statements, the solidity of his arguments, and the skill with which he brought all and the power with which he program to the convictions of his hearers. A but of laughter from all sides, excited by his Infections wit, or a speaker speaker of the spe

while he convinced, and amaning that he might converted a rear qualities produced their draw backs. So skilful a master of no borriching an art could not be eparing in the exhibition of his peouliar powers. His pleasantry and by-play grave men, who could not believe that so much ievity was consistent with eincerity. He caricle the jealousy of plainer understanding, who saw graves men, who could not believe that so much ievity was consistent with eincerity. He caricle the jealousy of plainer understanding, who saw so transparent a light. His corrascations were used to the plainer understanding who are to the plainer understand the succession of the control of the plainer understanding the content of the plainer understanding the content with such force, that they rebounded into the areas, to become in turn the assistant; and his friends found that a brilliant attack led on by summoned to the recesses all the forces of his party And more than this, his port and bearing left the impression upon most minds that a consummary speaking from the heart. His obscure origin (obscure for one who appired to be a Tory Frenier) and his early couperty with the Whige and he never shock off the epithet, nor effects the impression that it was fitly bestowed. The people of Eigsland, whether he was Tressurer of Parliamentary orntor, never wholly escaped from the supplion that the one was following the pretossion of the mother, but had obseat the chapel of lane, for the display of his genus.

lane, for the display of his genius.

Turning from the orator to the man, we find Turning from the orator to the canning sever forgot the humble mother that bere him. So eson as hie resources would permit, he made ample provision for her support; and for years after he entered Parliamont; and even when a foreign manthe kindlest affection. Though he could rever cleavate her teates and associations showe the con-ucctions of her youth, he used to throw aside the cance of effice, that he might with ther, and the man decreased of the power of the production of the power of th

A FERRAL COLLEGE—A College, to be named by Royal pornission "Guesser footlege, London," in conjunction with the Governeesse Hencevolent Institution, has been formed, with a view to place stocked on the same basis as that of endeated estocation on the same basis as that of endeated estocation on the same basis as that of endeated estocation to the conference consent in the examination of and granting diplomas and certificates of qualifications to governeess, to can be them to produce esticitatory evidence of their merits, and in afforder that the conference of the

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 11, 1848

The reader will find much to interest him in the excellent letters on our fourth page, "From

ths Rhine."

**The article in to-day's paper on Reforms and Reformers of England is long, but will richly

repay an attentive reading.

A latter on the Methodist Episcopal Church and Slavery has been in type for two weeks. We will two make room for it in our part.

gressional matter must take precedence.

Before this number shall go to press, where the state of the state o

want of attention to savaral matters of current interest.

The "Captain Thomas" who headed the mob at our residence lately, we are requested to stats, is not Captain G. C. Thomas. The former,

eitizen.

"E" The speech of Mr. Giddings, on our first page, we have somewhat condensed from the report in the intelligencer. We regret that we die not receivs a revised copy of the speech before this was in type. As It is, its vigor and boldness will command resure.

FLORIDA WAR.

The Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florid Wan. By John T. Sprague, Breest Captain in the Sthregiment United States infantry. New York: Applton & Co. For safe by Franck Taytor, Pennsytvani avenue. Weshington.

Coptain Sprague has furnished the public with a valuable work. The reader for amusement will be apt to find fault with the copious extract from reports, letters, and "talkey" which interpret the flow of the narrative—and it must be act anovinedge that, as a work of art, it is felly open to objection on this source. Perhaps it would have been botten had all these litustrative matter here compressed in notes or an appendix. But we are glied, at any rate, to have the most important decuments concerning this diagranche chapter in our history, accordity compiled and judiciously arranged in one volume. The author appears to be a trainered by them, and in the conceins which have according to the history he upeaks on the content in which have according to the content of the content in which have according to the content of the content in which have according to the content of the content in which have according to the content of t

The Florida war was waged by eighteen millions of civiling epople, wealthy and powerius against a trihe of savages numbering, all tole not more than five thousand cools. And yet was protessed evera years, costing the count of the country of the civiling many them distinguished officers. The determinatio to obtain the land of these poor savages, to disposees them of their slaves, and to break up petty shelter for runaways, was the cause of this seven years' war, carried on by a Govern much, the common agent of numerous sovereig. States, four-fifths of the people of which had a possible interest in the struggles. Having the volume before us, it may not be inopportune travert to the collisions between the whites and Indians, which terminated in this bloody conflict and the final lexibiant of the Seginioles from

The cession of Fiorida by Spain to the Unite States, took place on the 17th July, 1821. Th Sominoles, a part of the Creek aution of Indian wers in actual possession of the country. The wers living in passe, hunting in the forests, on unitvasting the arable land. But the title contignation from its States began to set toward the Territory, and the unual receil followed.

On the 2d June, 1824, the treaty of Fort Moul trie was formed, by which the Indians were force to restrict themselves to facel boundaries, sur render all the rest of their country to the Fede and Government, and pledge themselves to arres slaves who might take refuge among them. Their topulation at this time was estimated as follows

An eyear 1834 was occupied in locating the within their boundaries. Colonel Humphreys, a within their boundaries of the Pitch Pitch and the Pitch Pitc

These gravanees, however, might have bee borne, as in other cases, where civilized man hands inreads upon savage life, and the usual result would have followed—a wasting away of the tribe, till the remnant, broken is splirl, had consented to abacion the graves of their fluther and find in the solitudes of the Weet a 'refug from the white man'e power. But there was an other element, more proverful, more frought wit will, than all those causen of michief.

^a The Indians had in their possession a number of slaves, many of whom were born among the and others purchased of the whites. The Indian possessing in a righth in a court of justice we provide the properties of the possession paid for, efforts were made to take possession force. The Indian, conscious of the tights, at knowing that he paid the money, though inequ. Knowing that he paid the money, though inequ. The properties of the paid the money, though inequ. The paid the money of the paid the money, though in the paid the money, though in the paid the money, though in the paid the money, the paid the paid the money of the paid the paid

alaim runsways. They absented a figure was called the runsways. They absented a figure and a figure as the proposal to the way of a series in the color of their chiefs was killed in the effort is made to alare when they believed were their own and to thave whom they believed were their own could set obsaive whom they believed were their own could be to have whom they believed were their own could be to the pushes of their property—and they could not essent fairly adjusted by a proper tribumal. They were willing if a juddicial decision were against their claim, if a juddicial decision were against their claim, if a juddicial decision were against their claim, the countries of the agent appeared to be reasonable. Januar to the agent appeared to be reasonable. Januar being coverned their Deval writes to Colonel Hum.

is follows: the subject of runaway slaves among the

Indians within the outrol of your agency, it will be proper, in all cases where you believe the owner can identify the alove, to have then taken and delivered over so the Marshall of East Florida at 85. Augusting so that the Feberal Judge and the second of the second

The agent was faithful to his trust, maintain ing the rights of the Indians with great course and discretion, to such an extent us to reads himself obnoxious to the whites. He was eve so unfortunate, or fortunate, as to be presente for his conduct by the grand jury of St. Augustine. The people generally did not recognise to indians as human brings, possessed of any right and widently deemed it as great grievance in the they were hindred from going among them, and taking from them whatever they pleased.

The demands for negroes multiplied. At a later period in his narrative Captain Sprague says:

"The demands for negroes said to be among the Indians continued to agilate the country, theatening the most serious consequences. These applications were now made upon the President of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, required them to be surrendered to the Indian Acrot."

Governor Duval, as we have seen, in 1825, ha instructed Colonel Humphreys, in cases wher the title to a slave in the possession of the Indian was contested, and he believed the Indian chair equitable, not to surrender the slave, unless of an order from the Pederal Judgo. The Pedera Government, however, moved by the importunities of the cettlers, consented to break down ever this security; and in 1827, we find it calling Co Humphreys to an account for his selfinquent, and opining upon him the adoption of more summary measures. T. L. McKenney, head the office of Indian Affairs, writes, February Stl 1857.

"Six: Frequent complaints have been made to the Department respecting abuse claimed by citizens of Florida, which are in possession of the Indianas; all of which have been need upon here, in issuing such orders to you as it was expected would be promptly obeyed, and lead to such investigations as should issue in fixing the right of the claimants or establishing the contrary, and in the claimants or establishing the contrary, and proper reports to the Department. Nothing asingeous propers of the contract of the contract of the infectory has been received from you.

"I now, by direction of the Secretary of War, call your attention to this subject in a general way, and particularly in regard to the olsim of Margart Cook, and request of you forthwith to cause the negroes claimed by her to be currendered to her, upon her entering into bond with sufficient security, of which you will judge, to abide by the decision of such tribunal as it may be deemed proper by the Secretary of War to establish to decide upon the claim."

No matter though the Indians contest this claim of Margaret Cook, or though the agont thin self believe the claim sparrious, the Dapartimen at Wanhington positively requirers him to wess the slaves from their possessors, give them no to the white claimin, and then have the claim tries before such a tribunal as the Secretary at Wannight see proper to establich 1. And this was the protection vouchasfed to these poor awages by their "Great Stather" at Wanhington!

aftsr (March 20, 1847) he received other instructions from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Governor Duval:

"Sir," says this gentleman, "the superintee and or sgent is not vested with judicial power decide on the right of property, who may or had not superintee and the sup

The instructions given to the agent in 1825 required him to the the alarea clone when the tilt was litigated, unless an order to the contrary were issued by the Federal Julge. The chief of the Indian Burcan, in 1827, requires him to cause cortain alaves, the tiltle to whom was contested, to be given up to the white claimant, before any judicial decision or order on the subject. Omenomath after, the Superintendent of Indian Affaire, Governor Duval, says that neither he nor the agent can decide in these dispated cases—they must be laft to the decision of the chiefs.

lieft to the decision of the chiefs! Meantime, these perpetual olains provided the worst feelings. "In spite of the exertions of the citizen and well-wishers of the country, the discretized and under the country, the country, the country of the country of the country, the country of the countr

no long and windy contended for?"

Now, look at this. These landinas must be deprived of alave in factify on the landing must be deprived of alave in factify passession, and olatine by them as their passession of the section of the landing the landin

want. But the responsibility of the Government the case is not yet fully stated. In reply to the saggestion that the Government might put it military at the disposal of the Indian agent in military at the disposal of the Indian agent in Moreov for arresting togitires, Mr. McKe ensey writ (March 27, 1888) 4 "The military will not be use And yet, according to Capitalo Spragae, the And yet, according to Capitalo Spragae, the military had already been put in requisition, and or orders from Major Glossell, U. S. A., commanding at Fort King, and the result is thus steel by our author.

"These proceedings naturally inflamed at leg is
sione of all, and while the chiefs were calmi
maintaining their rights in the face of an author
ty capable of orushing them as a nation, the
younger class listened attentively, anxious
tel awaiting the time when they could act as the

Il feelings diotated, and revenge the wrongs, accunulating from day to day, and which seemed to become more aggravated, as they attempted to re-

This was not a solitary case of military intervation. Gol. Brooks, U. S. A, commanding at Tamps Bay, was induced by Gol. Humphreys to aid him in executing the order of the Government; and he succeeded in arresting for slaves, said to be fuglistes, but claimed by their possessors, the Indiana, so their property. Gol. Brooks, in a letate to the agent, dated May 2d, 1828, says, in refu creace to other slaves pursued.

"I have however seen the ludian who claims them, and who will deliver them to you or Major Glossell, but not to Mr. Michler, who they are afraid will take them out of the Nation, without their ever being able to get back the negroes, or the money which they have paid for them."

This axtract and the following, from a letter the same gentleman, shet sufficient light upon the policy which the Government-had peremptor! required Col. Humphreys to pursue—a polic which was disapproved by the Colonal, deem unwarrantable by the Judge of the Supreme Cou of Florida, and was clearly without authority! Law or Policy:

"I really ofity these Indians: and although in the contract of t

"I really pity these Indians; and although negroes are of tittle value to the Indians, being rathor masters than slaves, still they view them as their property. So many olaims are now made on them, that they begin to believe that it is the determination of the United States to take their all. This idea is strengthened by the conversation of many of the whites, and what they have the still of the property of the whites, and what they have the still of the property of the whites, and what they have the still of the property of the whites, and what they have the property of the whites, and what they have the property of the property of the whites, and what they have the property of the property o

"I would assume the responsibility of not delivering the negroes, unless the claim was perfectly satisfactory, and inform the Government; and, in any or all events, I would be perfectly satisfied as to the perfect ability of the persons who have signed the bond."

This shows the extremity to which the Government, stimulated by the sgents of adventurers and speculators, was pushing matters. It had olsarly transcended all law, as appears by the following critest of a letter from the Hon. J. L. Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory, in reply to iuquiries by Col. Humphreys, in relation the responsibility of his acts:

* * "I reply to the inquiries contained in it, by remarking, that property belonging to Indians, or in their possession, under bone fide loaim of title, cannot legally be taken from them, but by treaty, by their consent, or by decision of a competent jurisdiction?" * *

petent jurisdiction." * * *

"I can perceive no equity in withholding from
the Indians their annuity, because they do not
give np to white claimants property which they
sellers is their own." * * *

"In regard to runsway negroes who have sought refuge in the Nation of which you are segent, I artering in the Nation of which you are segent, I arin all cases of adverse claim, was to be in restigated and decided by me, under the authority of which you have had notice. During the continuance of ith a arrangement, idecided and urged by the tha ladians also, which would give opportunity for through investigation of profoso not the allow it was not to be expected that a nummary order would have been inserted by any functionary in the with a claim of title, should be diffured to the white claimant on his ex-port extendent.

The Government at last saw the gross injustice of compelling a currender of the thing olimied and in possession, on the mere cr. parte estament of another claimant, before a fair heaving and judicial decision, and, on the 5th May, 1828, directed the agent to refer all claims for runnway slaves to the Judge of the District; and, if this decision were favorable, to order the slaves to be delivered.

by the people of the Territory. The order of the 5th of May was not athered to. Difficulties and dangars multiplied on every side. The Department of War leat an eart occumplants, and urged the agent beyond all bounds. Having been required by the Department to cause certain alares claimed by a Mrs. Hanny to be delivered, he wrote to Governor Dural, that the slaves for many years had been in possession of the nation, in virtue of a purchase from the father of Mrs. H., and that the chiefs positively but respectfully objected ing to shide the issue of a purchase, from the father of Mrs. H., and that the chiefs positively but respectfully objected ing to shide the issue of a purchase, but could not reliquish the possession of the disputed property, "shefore the matter had been adjudicated upon." He adds: "I think it must be regretted that the order of the 6th of May, directing the reference of claims to the Judge of the District, in an adhered to; the measure is calculated to have a very happy effect, as it judiciously provides for at once carrying those troubseesse controvenies (which are productive of more Bit feeling between the Indiana, and their analyshove than all other cause combined) before a maje place of the many labour than all other cause combined) before a maje place and the cause combined to the ready of the combined to the ready of the many combined to the ready of the ready combined the ready of the ready of the ready of the ready of

Every one, who is observant of the evil enged dered by the presecution of elve claims in the free States, can easily understand this. The extreme tensetiy with which such claims are precured, the deep excitement which oppetition arouses, are too well known to require commen. The people of the Territory became exasperate Governor Daval gave way to the general feeling and, on the 22d of Soptember, 1958, informe Colonel Humphreys, by letter, that he would is non no further order on Indian affairs, giving his notice as follows:

otice as follows:

"I shall state to the Dopartment, it is my opinon that you have not impressed the Indians with
he necessity of complying with orders relating to
he delivery of slaves in the Nation; and that, if
you had performed your duty, no difficulty would

He proceede to mention other slave-claims which he announces will be forwarded to the

Colonel Humphreys had been laborfous in inducing the Indians to currender runawaye. Ho had invoked the aid of the United States troops, and piled the chiefs in the Nation with every argument. His offence consisted in not undertaking to compel the surrender of claves, in cases of adverse claims, before an adjustation

Matters grew worse and worse. The white claimants had the countenance of the Governor, and the Department of War at Washington. What could be expected?

samint; says Capain Sprague, "and not samint; says Capain Sprague, "and not samint; and an apper, that an open ruptur with the Indiana seemed inevitable. The in habitante hab become reciblese, looking anxious; for the time when, by bloodhed, they could put have been appeared to the property. The habitant indians, and secure their property. The habitant is also and secure their property and the security of the security, and in the security, and in Executive, as might have been exposed, was in clinical to defend and vindicate the whites?

On the 14th of January, 1826, a council we held by the sheadon, for a final "talk" to the breedent of the United States. The burden or it was the difficulties springing out of those negre claims. "I agreed," and John Hilots, the prin agin claim of the springer of those negre claims and the state of the springer of th

"Through the years 1820 and 1850," says a subtor, "this critical state of affire existed." one knew at what moment open hostilities mig commence, and the country be laid wate by I; were still authoritatively made, and meet critically persisted in; though the meet arequive evidence had been given that a further preserved outry in an laiding warfare. Enough had be done to place the matter upon equitable groun and, if accessary to urge it, the vitis complain of by the findians should have been removed, a Batt or cellungh represent you order to establish right, is unprecedented in any court of justiand with the Indian was avivant abundant

> y obtained." his is the testimony of a witness, of unin

pisohable character, and, as his work shows, ontirely unprejudiced. Clearly, the Government was oblight pregnonible. It ought steadily to have discouraged all attempts to deprive the Indians of what they conjudiced their property. It should have frowned upon those who were intent upon spending in Pregness. It should have defended the rights of the Indians, against the aggression of the slave-dunters. They, who were to be henefited by the provisious of the treaty of Fort Moultrie, which bound the Indians to surrended absconding divers, should have been satisfied with a reasonable compliance with it, and not have invoked the whole power of the Government to compel the whole usion of the Seminoles to be come slave-catchers. It was a promitten of the General Government to sectional purposes, with which three-fourths of the People of the Union could have no sympathy. It virtually involved the whole Union, although one-half of the States are non-daywholding, and in principle consorted.

on the 21st of March, 1830, Coi. Humpkrey, as night have been seponted, was discharged from his squency which was then filled by a man, of the squency which was then filled by a man, of the squency which was then filled by a man, of the squency which was the squency which was the squency which was the squency of the squ

ha mischief. Spurious claims were and a to negroes in the possession of the Indiana, and enorced by the Government at all harards. Doubtees, there were valid claims under the 'testy,'
out they could not have been many—probably a
hundrad, more or less. And was the recovery of
those miserable beings, allowing the claims to
any been valid, over the searcific of two thouand waluable citizons, and thirty or forty miltions of the native's treasure, to any nothing of
its honor and humanity? The shaveholders comanterest, and claim that their favorite system
should be exempt from interference on the part
of the General Government. How then ona they
consect the policy, by which the non-slaveholders
of the contrary, through the action of the Genral Government, were involved in the bloody
tests of capturing a few remaway from the Seminde Indians, at the cost of a war of seven your
duration? We also very fair-milded man among
them, can you expect us to be silent, when you
demand from us such active, powerful support as
this? It is by such acts that slavery ceases to be
"profiler institution" of the South, and becomes
antifornal laced. Demanding for it the protection of
the General Government, just to that extent you
subject it to Government interferences. But,
the attempt to withdraw such protection, and
compel the Government interference of the worst
kind. A boolute non-interference you condemme

as an invision of your rights:

This article is rather long for a newspaper;
but, as this is the first time we have had occasion
to notice, in the columns of the Era, the caucos of
the Florida War, we hope the reader will exmass us.

For the National Era.
THE BETRAYAL.

Tell mo, when the stars are flashing In the northorn skies so blue, Or when morning's tender orimson Sweetly burns among the dew, Comes there no repreachful whieper From the mornings and the oves, When Hope's white hads to full beauty

When Hope's white bads to fall beauty Opened like the fall by young leaves? Ay, thou feel'et, deeplie thy silence— That betrayal burne thy cheek; Even to Love's forgiving bosom There be thoughts thou canst not epeak! From the roces of that bridal, The dark price of nameless wee,

Thou may'et not unbind the ourses
Till thy last of suns is low!

Loet and brokon is the music
That with beauty filled the night—
Melted from the frozen branches
Are the froet-etars glistening bright,
When a maid with trembling becom
Watched a ne'er returning eteed,

Cleaving through the silvor shadows to and on, his shaft-like speed? Faint against the ringing pavement, Fainter still, the hoof-strokes best; Scarcely one afe tell the shimmer of the finit-parks from the sleet. Yours are gone—the village hill-tops Redden with the sunete glow—With a lap all bright with blossoms Still the summere come and ge.

With a cheek grown thinner, whiter, And the dark locke put away From a brow of patient beauty, Dwells the maden of my lay; Dwells she where the peaceful shadow Of her native hills is thrown,

YUGATAN.

The debate on the Yusatan Question has awakmed much interest. Since our article on the subcet last week, we have obtained more precise stalistic concerning the population of that country. According to a census taken, perhaps not very accredity, in 1845, the population of the State proper consisted of 130,000 of the white or Spanish race, 80,000 of the mixed, (Spanish and In-

Before the independence of New Spain, under be old Spainh dominen, the Indiana were opressed or neglected; but the Government of Viatana, nince that priorid, has been labering for held civilization, though with little success. A we have been partially reclaimed from barbarium, and become members of the State. The great mass continued wild Indiane, in a condition dinlar to that of the Camanches and other savages no our frontiers.

The bloody movement now going on in Yuestan is not, therefore, an incurrection of eudjecte
anguinst their Government, but an attempt of the
averages to exterminate civilited man—a movement like that which Tecumesh endecayored to organize among the indians on our borders. Such
is the account we derive from a distinguished clitizen of that country. It shows how visionary is
the theory of Mr. Calhoun, who attributes the
war to the insurrection of a degraded pertion of
the State, who had been most shourly admitted
to political equality. Was Tecument's war an
insurrection? Were the attacks of the eavage
on our pioneer civilization the consequences of the
grant to them of political equality?

Mr. Crittenden exclaimed, in the Senate, If hese be wild Indians, what are we to think of he Spaniards and their descendants, who have orne rule for three hundred years in that country? True; but are they alone guilty?

What have the English and their descendar in this country done? Civilized the Indiane? L the wasted deepairing tribes beyond the Missi

As to this movement of the savages in Yuesias which is still regarded as a State of Mexico, the President, under that provision of the armistic which binds us to repat the underdrose assumits the envages on the civilized communities of Mexico, had fall sutherly to order a force for this purpose to that State. But, not having the means he has enignated the noblect of the control of the control

able. To meet this contingency, should measures
t of relief he deemed expedient, a proviso might he

RECOGNITION OF PROTESTANTISM BY TURKEY.

overy province of unrey.

This concession of the Sublime Porto is the more valuable, and the more honorable to the British minister, from heing unrestricted in its scope. It cumbraoes as well American as English Protestants, and the formor have very properly addressed a letter of thanks to his lordshire.

The imperial edict is addressed to the Minister of the Revenues and Polics of the capital, and is as follows:

To His Excellency the Ihtissab N

"Whereas the Christian subjects of the Otto an Government, professing Protostantism, have repartneed difficulty and embarrassment from to being hitherto under a separato and special curisdiction, and owing to the natural inability that the second of the control of the control they have second from, to superintend their alfairs; and

ill of his Imperial Majesty, our gracious Lord and benefactor, (may God incresse him in years and power) animated as he is with feelings of deep neterest and olemency towards all olssess of his bujects, that any of them should be subjected to rievance; and "Wherous the aftersaid (Protestants) in ac-

ordsnoe with the creed professed by them, do

"Therefibre, it is his imperial Majesty's expression of the property of the property of the proference of the analysis of the counting the welfare of the and Protestants, the administration thereof should henceforward be confided to you have been applied to the property of the protact of which they are subjected by law; that you do keep a separate register of their birth and deaths in the department of the Intiesch, and Latin Raybas, that you do become the passports and permits of marriage; and that any person, of "stabilized character and good conduct, chosen to the property of the property of the protact of the property of the property of the transportion and sattlement of their current arians, be duly appointed for that purpose.

"Subo are the Imperial communist, which you reto colve to the letter. But although the insue of passpars and the albitument of the large of passpars and the albitument of the large of passpars are the albitument of the large of passpars, and the albitument of the Majestry's desire, no tax or khorache be exceled from the Presistante for permits of marance and facility be afforded them in their care that are the passpars, and the state of the passpars are the passpars, and the part of its profession of passpars, and the part of its profession of their creek in security, and that help be not modered one toom that respect, as

Having reterred in compinmentary terms to the diplomacy of England, as exhibited on many important occasions, we cannot but express our indignation at the conduct of the agents on the feentiers of Yuoxian, as reported by M. Juste Silera. The charge is definitely mode, that there agents are furnishing arms and ammunition to the indians, and instiguing them to the wholesal particular of the people of Yuexian, and the observed of the people of Yuexian, and the observation of the people of Yuexian and Yuexian and the observation of the people of the people

RIGHT OF PETITION IN THE BRITISH PAR-LIAMENT.

The right of Petition in the British House of ommone is more carefully guarded than in our merican Senate. In this body, petitions touching the subject of alvery in the District of Columina-analysis cloudry within the legislative powre of Congress—are virtually denied a hearing, he question of reception is raised, and this quescon is laid upon the table, so that the petitions read read we received by the Sonate.

Now, let us see how our neighbors across the Atlantic, whom we conctines pilty for enjoying so moch less liberty than we do, manage this matter. In the 28th of March, Mr. Walkley presented a etition in the Commons, from Jamoe Benle, as lergyman, praying, among other things, for the bolition of the House of Lords. This was a prayer for the abolition of a fundamental part of the British Couclitation.

Sir R. Inglis rose to a point of order. Heobjectd to the reception of the petition. Mr. Humerose to order. No member, he said, could, under the
rose to order. No member, he said, could, under the
roll, of the Hume, object to a petition heavy brought
up. And the Speaker concurred. Sir R. Inglisreplied, contending that no Individual had a right
to petition for the abolition of the Hume of Lords.
Sir G. Grey was in favor of receiving it. Sir J.

wham thought that it ought not to be entertained.

Mr. Hume said the flouse had nothing to lot the opinion of petitions, and he thought the opinion of petitions, and he thought en petitione against the Monarchy or for a Rebildion opht to be received. After some further neverention, Sir R. H. Ingils said, he was rejoic to hear that the House was unanimous against the prayer of the petition, and he would now thistly as his objection to its vecention.

ament.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

To the condemnatory notice of the recent vielence taken by our Southern exchanges, we addthe following. The Nushville (Trans) Gazette, after having referred to the committee appointed it warn us to quit Washington, on pain of removing our press by force, says:

"We hope the committee have done no subone he at. Let the law punish the offender, if he guilty of any unlawful deed. It will not read ell, that while the people of the Old World are asking off the yoke of opprossion, the expital of the Model Republic, which should held out to emb cight examples of the majesty of the law all respect for the rights of every individual, diagraced by an attack upon the liberty of sooch and the rights and prospery of an Ameri-

The Washington correspondent of the Rich mond (Va.) Southerner says:

"I hoar in all quarters high praise bestows:

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE SCOTT AND MARCY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

nntrymen. New York, April 26, 1848.

MAY 3.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Sardinians have gained some slight advan-er the Austrians.

Pacha of Egypt last bung a deputation large meeting, who had been appointed to over him the complaints of the people.

Duke and Duches of Montpensier have unished from the capital of Spalin.

Austrian Government has expelled the of Lintz, which gives great satisfaction to the Catholies.

tine has prepared an offensive and defen-nce between the French and the Swlss

MR. SLICER AND MR. SLINGERLAND.

THE NATIONAL ERA. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE RHINE.

AN INDIAN TALE.

ODE TO THE BELOVED SPRING.

Theodore Tuylor.

Jan. 20.—tf

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